THE

Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Auguſt 8. to Auguſt 15. 1734.

Extract from the Report of the Lords of Trade, laid before the Parliament in Jan. *laſt, relating to the Plantations.*

THAT many of the Britiſh Colonies in *America* are immediately under the Government of the Crown, as *Nova-Scotia*, *New-Hampſhire*, the *Jerſeys*, *New-York*, *Virginia*, the two *Carolina's*, *Bermuda*, or the *Summer Iſlands*, *Bahama Iſlands*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, and the *Leward-Iſlands*.

Others are veſted in Proprietors, as *Pennſilvania*, *Maryland*, and not long ſince the *Bahama Iſlands* and the two *Carolina's*.

There are alſo three Charter Governments, the chief of which is the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, commonly called *New-England*, the Conſtitution whereof is of a mixed nature, the Power being divided between the King and the People, in which the latter have much the greater ſhare; for here the People do not only chuſe the Aſſembly, (as in other Colonies) but the Aſſembly chuſe the Council alſo, and the Governor depends upon the Aſſembly for his annual Support, which has too frequently laid the Governor of this Province under Temptations of giving up the Prerogative of the Crown and the Intereſt of *Great Britain*.

Connecticut and *Rhode-Iſland* are the other Charter Governments, where almoſt the whole Power of the Crown is delegated to the People, who make an annual Election of their Aſſembly, Council, and their Governor likewiſe; to the Majority of which Aſſemblies, Councils and Governors, reſpectively, being collective Bodies, the Power of making Laws is granted; and as their Charters are worded, they can and do make Laws, even without their Governors Aſſent, and directly contrary to their Opinions, no *Negative Voice* being reſerved to them, as Governors, in the ſaid Charter. And as the ſaid Governors are annually choſen, their Office generally expires before his Majeſty's Approbation can be obtained, or any Security can be taken for the obſervance of the Laws of Trade and Navigation. And it is not ſurprizing, that Governors, like theſe laſt mentioned, ſhould be guilty of many Irregularities in point of Trade, as well as in other reſpects.

By the Charter of *Pennſylvania*, the Proprietor is only obliged to deliver a Tranſcript of their Laws to the Privy Council within five Years after they are paſſed, and if his Majeſty does not think fit to Repeal them in ſix Months from the time ſuch Tranſcript is ſo delivered, it is not in the Power of the Crown to Repeal them afterwards. But ſince the Year 1715, this Article of the Charter has been evaded, and the Laws of that Province have not been tranſmitted to this Board, except occaſionally an act or two; ſo that we are not enabled to lay the ſtate of the Laws of this Province before your Lordſhips.

In the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, if their Laws are not Repealed within three Years after they have been preſented to his Majeſty, they are not Repealable by the Crown afterwards.

The Provinces of *Maryland*, *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland* are not under any Obligation by their reſpective Conſtitutions, to return authentick Copies of their Laws to the Crown for Approbation or Diſallowance, or to give any account of their Proceedings, and we know little of them except ſuch as the Merchants here have complained of.

There is alſo this Singularity in the Governments of *Rhode-Iſland* and *Connecticut*, that their Laws are not Repealable by the Crown; but the Validity of them depends upon their *not being contrary, but, as near as may be, agreeable to the Laws of* England.

All the Governors of Colonies who act under the Kings Appointment, ought within a reaſonable time to tranſmit home authentick Copies of the ſeveral Acts by them paſſed, that they may go thro' a proper Examination, but they are ſometimes negligent, and alſo paſs Temporary Laws of ſo ſhort continuance, that they have their full effect before

this

this Board can acquire due Notice of them. Some Attempts have been made to prevent this pernicious Practice, &c.

London, April 16.

Extract of the Minutes of the DYET *of the* Empire, *containing some of the* Reasons *alledged by the Ministers of* Bavaria, *in Opposition to the Declaring War against* France.

AS deplorable as the War, which is actually broke out between his Imperial Majesty and the Crown of France, may be, it is nevertheless evident, even from the Declaration which his Imperial Majesty was pleased to make to the Empire in the Beginning of his Decree of Commission, as well as from the Paper, entitled, *Motives for the King's Resolution*, annexed to the said Decree, that the present War between those Two High Powers takes its Rise from the Affair of the Election of a King of Poland: But let the Affair of that Election be how it will, and all that has been given out concerning the Intrigues set on foot upon that score be never so well grounded and indisputable, (for we have no Business to enter here into a Discussion about the Agressor, nor into an Examination of the Treaties previously made, without consulting the Empire, with Foreign Powers,) it is still certain, that the Empire having neither Alliance nor special Engagement with the Kingdom of Poland, ought to look upon that Affair in some Measure as Foreign, and in which it has not obliged us to take part. Our Business is, therefore, at present to enquire, whether, considering the Motives alledged by his Imperial Majesty to the Dyet, the Empire ought in general to consent to a Declaration of War against France.

The Laws of the Empire have sufficiently provided for what is requisite to be done for its Defence, in case of any Hostile Attack; no body is ignorant of this. But as the Holy Roman Empire is in Peace with all the Foreign Powers, and the Crown of France, even after having taken the Fort of Kehl, did declare in Writing, the 14th of October, to all the Electors, Princes and States of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Sieur Blondel, her Minister, as appears by the Paper annexed to the Imperial Decree of Commission, that she had nothing more at Heart, than to maintain the Peace with the Empire, and to observe the Treaties, without desiring to make Conquests, but even promising to restore the Fort of Kehl; we cannot see that the Empire can have any sufficient Reason to enter into a War: Besides, it is well known to the Electors, Princes and States, that during the few Years of Peace we have enjoyed, the Empire, and particularly the Circles which during the last War and many others before it, were the most exposed to the Enemy's Attacks, and could not avoid the Ruin and Destruction that always attend the Incursions of Armies, have not yet sufficiently recovered the Losses they sustained, to expose themselves again to the same Inconveniencies; and that, for a Foreign Affair, in which they have no Concern; or to be required to contribute to the Expences of a War, which may perhaps last several Years; for if we consider with Attention the grievous Consequences of a Rupture, we shall find, and Experience teaches us, that when it is once begun, it is no easy matter to foresee its Events, or to judge of its Duration. Therefore, however successful this War may prove, nay though the Adverse Party might be obliged to consent to an honourable and lasting Peace, the same Experience convinces us, that all the Benefits that can result therefrom to the States of the Holy Roman Empire, will be to have their Countries restored, but in a much more ruinous and deplorable Condition, than they are now in, and without the least Hopes of any Addition, all the Efforts that have been hitherto made for that purpose, having proved useless. Wherefore, and in regard his Imperial Majesty has, by his Decree of Commission, not only recommended the Fact to the States, but does therein also graciously demand their Council and Advice, certainly they ought maturely to deliberate, whether, before any Mention be made of a Declation of War, it would not be proper for the Dyet to consider of Methods to avoid so great an Evil as an Offensive War is: This appears to us to be the only Means of preserving Tranquillity among the States of the Empire, and of enabling them the better to serve his Imperial Majesty and their Country.

London, May 25. They write from Paris, that a certain English Nobleman was lately privately married there to Lewisa Franciса commonly called, Mademoiselle du Maine, Daughter of Lewis Augustus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, one of the Princes of the Blood Royal of France.

On Sunday next his Grace the Duke of Marlborough will set out for Scotland, in order to give his Vote for the 16 Peers to represent that Part of Great Britain; his Grace having a Scotch Title.

This Day the Directors of the Bank began to remove their Cash from Grocers Hall, to their new House in Thread Needle-Street.

On Monday last about 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, dropt down Dead of an Apoplexy, just as he was taking Leave of a Gentleman, at his Seat at Fairlawn in Kent, the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Vane, who was lately elected one of the Knights of the Shire for Kent.

We hear that Sir John Shaw, of Eltham in the County of Kent, Bart. will stand a Candidate as Knight of the Shire for the said County, in the room of the Lord Vane, deceased.

On Saturday last a Quarrel arose between the *Welsh* and *Irish* Haymakers at Work near *Holloway*, which not being easily decided between People, who understood little of each others Language, but Oaths and Reproaches, a furious Battle ensued with their Rakes and Pitchforks, whereby several were dangerously wounded. The Fight lasted till the Constables of *Islington* interposed, and seized several of the Combatants, who where afterwards carried before Justice *Booth* of that Town, and by him committed to Newgate and other Prisons.

Members of Parliament elected since our last Account.

Chichester, * Hon. James Brudnell, * Colonel Yates.
Petersfield, * Sir William Jolliffe, * —— Gibbon, Esq;
Surry, Hon. Arthur Onslow, Thomas Scawen, Esq;
Leominster, Sir George Caswall, * Robert Harly, Esq;
Monmouth, Lord Charles Noel Somerset.
Lincoln-Town, * Charles Monson, Esq; * Coningsby Sibthorp Esq;
Boroughbridge, Brig. Ja. Tyrell, George Gregory, Esq;
Rippon, William Aislabie, Esq; * Thomas Duncomb, Esq;
Richmond, Sir Conyers Darcey, John Yorke, Esq;
Malton, Hon. Henry Fish, Esq: Sir William Wentworth.
Plymton, Richard Edgcomb, Esq; Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq;
Callington, Thomas Coppleston, Esq; Isaac Leheup, Esq,
Tavistock, * Hon Charles Fane Esq; Sidney Meadows Esq;
Lyme, John Storpe Esq; Henry Holt Henry Esq;
Bewdley, William Bowles Esq,
Tewkesbury, * Robert Tracy Esq; Lord Gage,
Ilchester, Charles Rockyer, Esq; * Sir Robert Brown.
Pontefract, Lord Galway, Sir William Lowther.
Fowey, Jonathan Lashleigh Esq; * —— Hodges.
Worcester County, Sir Herbert Packington, * Edm Lechmere Esq;

When the Post came away from Worcester City the Poll stood thus:
Samuel Sandys, Esq; 622. Richard Lockwood Esq; 442.
——— Wills, Esq; 229.

When the Post came away from Hereford City the Poll stood thus:
Thomas Foley jun. Esq 457. Herbert Westfalling, Esq; 396. Sir John Morgan 375.

Plymouth, Hon Robert Byng, Esq, Arthur Stert, Esq;
Montgomery, William Corbet, Esq;
Durham, John Shoftoe, Esq; * Henry Perrot, Esq;
Oxford County, Sir William Stapleton, Henry Perrot Esq;
Oxford University, Dr. George Clarke, Lord Cornbury.
Oxford Town, Thomas Rowney, Esq; * Serjeant Sinner.
Webley, * Sir John Buckworth, Mr. Baron Birch.
Evesham, Sir John Rushout * William Taylor Esq;
Hertfordshire, Sir Thomas Sebright, * William Plomer, Esq;

From the Camp before Dantzick, *May* 25.

A French Squadron, consisting of five Men of War and some Frigates, arriv'd the 24th in the Road of Dantzick, and began to make Dispositions to Land the Troops they have on board. The same Day M. Brandt, the Prussian Minister, enter'd the City, and return'd the 25th: We don't know the Issue of his Negotiations, but it looks as if the Dantzickers are absolutely determin'd to hold out to the last extremity. The Duke de Weissenfele is expected in the Camp before to-morrow with the Saxon Troops, and the Artillery soon after.

Hamburgh,

Hamburgh, May 28. Letters from Copenhagen by the laſt Poſt adviſe, that the French Succours which landed without Oppoſition at Wechſelmunde on the 11th, to the Number of 1500 Men, could not be admitted into that Fortreſs, the Governor declaring that he was then in a Condition of maintaing his Poſt, but ſhould ſoon be obliged to ſurrender it for want of Proviſions, if he took in more Troops: The Sea Officers likewiſe refuſed to furniſh what was neceſſary to ſubſiſt the Soldiers till ſuch Time as they might hope to get into the Town; ſo that after one Day's ſtay on Shore, the Troops were obliged to re-imbark, and return to Copenhagen. On the 19th Count Plelo, the French Ambaſſador went on board, and reſolved to go along with them himſelf to Dantzick, for which Place they ſet Sail again the next Day with a fair Wind, accompanied by three Men of War, which lately came to join them. It was thought at Copenhagen that King Staniſlaus was on board.

Hague, June 4. Upon the News we received from Poland, that the Dantzickers had ſent a Drum to General Munich, to ask a Ceſſation of Arms, we ſet that City down for loſt, concluding that a Capitulation would be propos'd, and a Surrender enſue; but ſome genuine Advices from thence ſet all Matters right, and we find that the Ruſſian General being actually in want of all neceſſaries for his Army, and aware the French Succours would return ſtrongly reinforc'd, determin'd to make one Eſſay more upon the Senate of Dantzick, and accordingly ſent in a Letter well fraught, with fine Words, to try the Power of Perſuaſion, but charg'd likewiſe with horrid Threats, that the Force of Terror might have it's Weight, in Caſe the other did not ſucceed. The General inſiſted alſo, that this Letter ſhould be read before the ſeveral Orders of the City aſſembled in Council, and hereupon the Magiſtrates of Dantzick demanded that Hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe for two Days, that the People might meet with ſafety, and deliberate calmly on an Affair of ſuch Importance. In this Light the Anſwer given by the Dantzickers to Count Munich, at the expiration of two Days, ſeems not at all ſurprizing: They told him, they were neither to be cajoll'd nor daunted, and bravely bid him purſue his own Way, for they ſhould take theirs. We ſhall ſoon hear whither the French Troops can afford them the Relief they depend upon, for they were landed at Fort Wechſelmunde when the Letters came away, and muſt ſoon enter into Action, in order to force their Way from thence to the City. Three Regiments of Saxons were actually arriv'd in the Ruſſian Camp; but Count Munich complain'd heavily that the Artillery was not come up, ſeeing eight or ten Days were elaps'd ſince the Time which the Saxon Miniſter had engag'd for their Arrival, and the Want of Ammunition made every Hour an Age.

We have at preſent ſeveral Accounts before us, but they vary according to the Intereſts of the Country which hand them to us. We have a Victory in Naples juſt freſh from Vienna ----- A Peace between the Turk and Perſian patch'd up at Paris. ----- A Declaration of the Elector of Bavaria in Favour of the Emperor. ----- Item, Another of the ſame Elector for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. We have a dreadful Account of the Execution that Sieur Comminge's Bombs are to do at Philipsbourg, and the Second of Time when that Fortreſs will be taken, calculated by as able an Engineer as the ſaid famous Sieur de Comminge. On the other Hand, we have a Plan from Heilbron of the Attack Prince Eugene deſigns to make of the French Army, for the Relief of that Place. But of all our Letters, thoſe mentioning the Marſhal de Villars are the moſt contradictory: One writes that the old Marſhal is diſorder'd in his Brain, that his Sleep has forſaken him, and is not to be recall'd by the Power of Opiates: Another, that the Marſhal is as well as ever, and wanted for his Advice near the Perſon of his Maſter. A Third, the King has recall'd him in Diſpleaſure, for his ſuffering the Imperialiſts to paſs the Po. A Fourth, that he has requeſted a Revocation, being conſcious that a decrip'd old Fellow is no Match for the Germans now the Count de Merci is retir'd to Padua. And a Fifth confutes all the reſt, averring that he intends to abide in Italy while the Chriſtian King has an Enemy left there unconquer'd.

We have one Piece of News which perhaps is truer than ſome People think, and than many will believe, at a Conjuncture when ſome Pains has been taken to inculcate an Intereſt here, oppoſite to that which the Marquis de Fenelon, the French Miniſter abets ſo aſſiduouſly. The Province of *Utrecht*, which had hitherto declin'd aſſenting to the Treaty of Neutrality between *France* and the *Netherlands*, is at laſt come in; and we are inform'd, that the Act of Concurrence was deliver'd to the States General on Tueſday laſt. We need not add, that the French Parizans hereupon ſing their Triumph openly, tho' the Victory was won in a Corner.

BOSTON, July 29.

By Capt. *Dalton*, juſt arriv'd from *Canſo*, we have received an Affidavit made before Mr. *Kilby* a Juſtice of that Place, on the 3d Inſt. by one *Francis Drake* Skipper of the Scooner *Suſannah* of *Canſo*, importing, that the Sunday before, he was at the Iſland of *St. Johns*, in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and that one of the Inhabitants told him there was then on that Iſland 2500 Indians going down to *Canſo* with a Deſign to ſurprize it, and that they had apply'd to Governor *Penſans* of that Place, who inform'd 'em there was no War with the Engliſh, and that he cou'd neither give them Liberty or Aſſiſtance; upon which they told him ſome of their Indians had been Poiſon'd by the Engliſh at a Feaſt to the Weſtward, and that they were going with a Reſolution to Revenge their Death, but waited for Governor *St. Ovid's* arrival from *Lewesburg*, who was on his Paſſage to *St. Peter's*. And further adds, the ſame Story was confirm'd to him at Sea by ſeveral Fiſhermen, who belong'd to the Harbour of *St Peter's*. Capt. *Dalton* ſays, the Man of War arriv'd there in 5 Weeks Paſſage, with Advice, that in *England* the were under no Apprehenſions of an immediate War; The Officers from Canſo had ſent for their Ladies Home upon this News, who for ſome time have been in this Government for their better ſafety.

We have certain Advice from Gibraltar, that 2 Engliſh Men of War, the Roſe, & --- hearing that 2 Sallee Men of War of 20 and 26 Guns were Careening in a Bay near Santa Crux; the Engliſh Men of War bore down, and the Roſe went in between the Sallee Men and gave 'em a broad ſide, then Mann'd his Boats and went and ſet Fire to both of them; on board of one was the Sallee Admiral, who with 16 Men more reſolv'd to periſh in the Flames, till the Captain of the Roſe went and took them from on board, and brought them into Gibraltar. Sometime after, the Emperor ſent word, *That he hop'd the Engliſh wou'd uſe his Admiral well, for he valued him at* 80 *Quintals of Silver.*

From St. Chriſtophers we hear, that on the 27th of June laſt they had a very hard Gale of Wind, in which Capt. Cuſſens of this Place loſt his Veſſel, ſeveral Sloops were alſo loſt there, and run on ſhore to the Leeward of that Iſland.

From *Falmouth*, in *Caſco Bay*. We hear an Indian Woman on the 9th of this Month took a Boy out of his Bed of about 9 Years old and threw him in a Well, where he periſhed; ſhe afterwards confeſſed the Fact; the Coroners Inqueſt brought the Indian Woman in Guilty of *Wilful Murder*. It's ſaid, that ſhe has been Try'd before for Murder at *Barnſtable*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Aug.* 12. *Entred in.*

Brigt. Two Brothers, W. Orchard from Lisbon.
Sloop Mary, Lewis Thibou from St. Chriſtophers.
------ Mary, H. Wentworth from Nevis.
------ Heſter, N. Gariſon from St. Thomas.

Entred out. Sloop Rhody, Hopkins for Maryland.
------ Elizabeth, Chriſ. Luſher for Coracoa.
Brigt. Providence, Thomas Eaton for Weſt-Indies.

Cleared. Sloop Ruby, J. Tucker to Barbadoes.
------ Rhody, H. Hopkins to Maryland.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15. Monday laſt one Richard Tuckie, belonging to the Snow Chriſtiana, Capt. Bromage, accidentally fell over board into the River and was drowned.

Mr. *Franklin*,

'THE *Germans*, an induſtrious and indefatigable Peo-
'ple, have been always famous for their Penetration
'into the more dark and abſtruſe Parts of Learning, ſuch
'as border upon Magic not excepted. Of this Nation was
'the renowned *Agrippa*, Dr. *Fauſtus*, and ſeveral others
'that might be named. Their Skill in the moſt ſubtle and
'miſchievous Arts, not being at all doubted of by their
'Enemies, who by frequent Experience have been made
'too ſenſible of it, I admire that any Prince in *Europe* has

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‘ the Courage to engage in War with them. I have been ‘ formerly told of a certain Virtuoso of that Country, then ‘ living, who made himself a Gun (under a particular ‘ Configuration of the Heavenly Bodies) which had this ‘ wonderful Property, That if walking in the Woods at ‘ any Time without it, he happened to see a Deer, or any ‘ other Creature that fled from him, he could go home and ‘ fire his Piece up the Chimney, when the Shot, by an in- ‘ evitable Necessity, would proceed directly to the Game, ‘ at whatever Distance, and kill it dead. Such a Philoso- ‘ pher as this (I thought) could never fail of Encourage- ‘ ment and Promotion; but it seems throughout the late ‘ long Peace he has been neglected. I, who am in my ‘ Heart on the Side of the Emperor, was afraid lest so use- ‘ ful a Marksman might be dead: But, to my great Satis- ‘ faction, I perceive by an Article of News in Mr. *Brad- ‘ ford's* Paper of the first Instant, that he is still living, and ‘ prefer'd to the Post of Gunner of the important Fortress ‘ of *Philipsburgh*; For no one but he could have kill'd the ‘ Duke of *Berwick*, upon the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Savoy* ‘ in *Italy*, Countries so vastly distant, both with the same ‘ Shot. *I am Yours*, &c. T. G.

P.S *It were to be wish'd the Publick had been informed how long the King of* Sardinia *surviv'd the Duke of* Savoy: *For he it seems is also kill'd with a Cannon Shot, doubtless by the same Gunner.*

Custom-House, Philadelphia. *Entred in.*

Brigt. William & Margaret, George Davis from Cadiz.
Sloop Don Carlos, Richard Sumersell from Bermudas.
Ship Mary & Anne, Fra. Walmsley from Barbadoes.
Entred out. Sloop Catherine, Will. Fenn for Nevis.
Sloop Union, Robert M'Collick, ---- Henry, Henry Todd for Jamaica.
Brigt. Hampshire, Richard Budden for Lisbon.
Cleared. Scooner Hopewell, Solo. Dale to Rh-Island.
Sloop Edward & Elizabeth, Richard Todd to Bermuda.

Advertisements.

THERE *being lately discovered a counterfeited Twenty Shilling Bill, of the likeness of the Bills of Credit of the Province of* Pennsylvania *of the same Denomination, Dated the Tenth Day of* April, 1731. *All Persons are desired to be careful lest they be imposed upon by the said false Bills. They are to be known only by the Difference in the Signers Names, the Paper of the false Bills is thinner, and the Ink with which they are printed, is paler than in the true Bills.*

Aug. 5. 1734. A. HAMILTON.

Philadel. ss. ALL *Persons within the Province of* Pennsylvania, *who have clear Estates in Fee-Simple, in any Lands within the same, may be supplied with Money upon a Security of their Lands, according to the Directions of the Acts of Assembly of said Province, there being the Sum of* 8000 *l. now in the General Loan-Office to be let out, besides a greater Sum of Out-standing Debts which will be speedily called in.*

By the Trustees of the General Loan-Office,
Aug. 7. 1734. A. HAMILTON.

OVER *against the Prison in* Market-Street, *at the Sign of the* Paracelsus-Head (*where Mr.* Evan Jones *Chymist lately dwelt*) *are made and sold, all Chymical Preparations, Galenical Medicines, and common Oyls, very reasonable, by* William Shippen, *Chymist.*

WHereas *Mr.* John White *the surviving Executor of the Estate of* John Roberts *deceased, being bound on a Voyage to* England, *and being desirous the Debts and Legacies of the said* Roberts *should be discharged as far as in him lies.*

These are therefore once more to give publick Notice to the said John Roberts's *Debtors, to make speedy Payment to* Benjamin Morgan *or* Thomas Edwards *of* Philadelphia, *or to* Humphry Jones *at* North-Wales, (*whom the said* John White *hath deputed to receive the same*) *otherwise to expect a Process of Law.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Joseph England*, late of *Philadelphia*, deceased, are hereby notified speedily to pay their respective Debts to *Harmanus Alrichs* in this City, to prevent further Trouble.

STOLEN or stray'd away, *Sept.* 8. 1733, from the Keeping of *George Watson*, at *Skuylkill* Ferry, a black Mare with a white Face, branded W on the near Shoulder, H on the near Buttock, having formerly belonged to *William Hooper* of *Buckingham* Township; She had on four new Shoes.

Also stray'd away from this City, the 11th of *May* last, a sorrel Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, branded NB in one Letter, on the near Shoulder, a Lock on near Foot, shod all round. Whoever brings either Horse or Mare to *George Shoemaker's* in this City, or gives an Account of them so that the Owner may have them again, shall have *Ten Shillings* Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by

Philadelphia, Aug. 1. 1734. *Thomas Hodgkin.*

IN *Second Street over against the Sign of the Bible, is taught the Arts Mathematical, viz.* Arithmetick *in all its Parts*, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Trigonometry, Navigation, Dialling *and* Astronomy, *the use of the* Globes *and other* Mathematical Instruments, *according to the most approv'd methods, by* Theophilus Grew. *He also teaches* Algebra *or the* Analytical Art, *with the* Laws *and* Properties *of* Motion, *a thing absolutely necessary to a right understanding of the* Modern Philosphy. *He designs, if he finds Encouragement, to make it his whole business, in order to instruct the young Gentlemen and Youth of the Town, and will give Attendance in his Room up one pair of Stairs from nine to twelve in the Morning, from two to five in the Afternoon, and from Six to Nine in the Evening, as it shall suit each ones conveniency.*

To be SOLD,

A *LIKELY young breeding Negro Woman fit for Town or Country Business, has had the small Pox; as also a Mill for grinding Malt, and a Screen for cleaning of Malt, or any other Grain; inquire of* John Danby *in* Third Street, *and know the Price; they will be sold very reasonable for ready Money.*

RUN away *July* 19, from *William Cox*, of *New Brunswick*, a Servant Man named *Stephen Parstow*, an Englishman, a Blacksmith by Trade, about 22 Years of Age, of a swarthy Complexion, down Look, short black curl'd Hair, wears a light natural Wig, Gingham Coat and Breeches, new homespun blue strip'd Trowsers; and, has taken with him a new strip'd calimanco Man's Gown a leather Doubler, and a young black shock Dog with cut Ears, and Tail dock'd short: He may pretend by his Indentures that his Time is out. He has the Letters S. P mark'd on his right Hand with Gunpowder. Whoever secures him so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by *William Cox.*

RUN away from *Jacob Lightfoot* of *Chester*, a Man named *William Davis*, a *Welchman*, speaks broken *English*, of Sandy Complexion, he has his Hair, of middle Stature, he had a brown Coat, white Fustian Coat, an old Felt Hat, a pair of Leather Breeches, a pair of grey Stockings; he is very remarkable by his Teeth, which stand very much awry, some being longer than the rest, and also one Finger, broken formerly by a Cart; he is about 30 or 40 Years of Age, and pretends to be a great Miner. Whoever takes up the said Man, and secures him so that he may be had again, or brings him to *Chester* Goal, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by *Jacob Lightfoot.*

Chester, Aug. 3. 1734.

For LONDON directly,

THE Ship *Constantine, Edward Wright*, Commander, will sail punctually by the Tenth of *October* next. Freighters or Passengers may agree with Mr. *Lawrence* or the said Captain.

Note, *There is very good Accomodation for Passengers.*

READY MONEY for old RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

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